



## INTIMATIONS

BROWN, JONES & CO.  
MONUMENTAL SCULPTORS.  
AMERICAN MARBLE.  
ITALIAN MARBLE.  
HONGKONG GRANITE.  
Designs and Prices on application.  
Offices, 17A QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL, 1st FLOOR.



A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED AD. 1841.

IMPORTERS OF HIGH-CLASS  
B R A N D I E S .

Per Case  
1 doz.

A.—Hennessy's Old Pale, Red  
Capsule..... \$15.00

B.—Superior Very Old Cognac  
Red Capsule..... 21.00

C.—Very Old Liqueur Cognac 24.00

V.O.—D.—Hennessy's Finest  
Very Old Liquors

Cognac, 1872 Vintage,

Red Capsule..... 36.00

All our Brandy is guaranteed to be

PURE COGNAC, the difference in price

being merely a question of age and

vintage.

Smaller quantities and sample bottles will be supplied at proportionate wholesale rates.

We guarantee our Wines and Spirits to be genuine only when bought direct from us in the Colony or from our authorised Agents at the Coast Ports.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,  
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

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NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS

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Correspondents and forwarders names and addresses to be addressed to the Editor, not for insertion, but for reference, and for the insertion of all letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper.

Advertisers should communicate that have already appeared in other papers not to be repeated.

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Telephone Address: Paxton, A. S. & Co.,  
G. O. Box 35. Telephone: 6.12.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, February 12th, 1900.

A NATION, said General Gordon, has the government it best deserves. If China were worthy of a good government it would have it. Such was his deliberate statement on returning from his last visit to Peking. Despising of the people and the government he had done so much to help, he refused the splendid offer made to him by Li Hung-chang as unworthy of British officer, and finally fell, the victim of treachery, fraud and insincerity at home, with his face to the enemy at Khankien. The truth of Gordon's statement has been amply justified since Gordon's farewell to China in 1880. The government which he had tried to re-establish in 1863-34, had accepted indeed the fruits of his campaign against the Taiping rebels. According to his lights it had not been ungrateful to Gordon; it had regularly paid the troops under his command while he was at their head, and it had offered Gordon a handsome pecuniary reward for his services, which he had in a chivalrous manner, utterly incomprehensible to it, despised. What more could it do? England had but a few years before brought the Chinese Government to book for a series of outrages, but it had failed to do so, and allowed that government, afraid of its own work, had decided to prop up by its active assistance that very government. It was a course of action extremely difficult to explain to an Oriental, and especially a Chinese government. It might indeed have been more clear had England been well represented; but England was not well represented at Peking, and at home she was in the hands of a school of doctrinaires. Gordon was but an emissary of the British Government; his troops were paid by the Chinese Government, wherein was he better than any other mercenary? What he had done was no doubt paid for, and the bargain was concluded when he had handed back Szechow to the Pufai of the province. The British Government would not have done what it did not had its *ad pro quo* its pre-seeing of reform was its affair, and only a part of its usual policy. Chinese government was good enough for China, and if the English wanted better let them pay for it themselves. Such ideas could have but one result, that of confirming all the abuses, and the government, having no head to guide it, instead of taking example by what it saw would steadily retrograde. The other members of the Royalists had died off, and the present, the youngest, but also the most grasping and avaricious living. A more conceited of Yen-chung, she was utterly without education; but she had those feminine traits, which in all ages have marked the favouritism of the human, and formed one of the worst characteristics of the system: a talent for intrigue and

insatiate craving for power, turning in later years to acquisitiveness of every description, when young for jewels, when old for heaving gold. Added to all these an indifference for others, gradually changing into a love of cruelty for its own sake; and over all an unbridled licentiousness, without even the pretence of veil. Such a sovereign was admirably suited by the equally unscrupulous Li Hung-chang, and the month of September, 1889, saw the triumph of the two in the deposition of the unhappy Kangxi. Chosen at a tender age to sit in the place of the equally unfortunate Tung-chi, who had on arriving at man's estate shown some of the independence of character hereditary in his house; careful measures had been taken during his adolescence to deface his mind and enslave his body. A sense of his responsibilities from some strange quarter shone in on his brightened mind; the sorrows of his country made a deep impression on his mind, and he determined to take on himself the resuscitation of the state. The first necessity was to get rid of the shameless woman, who was abusing her right as Regent and usurping the prerogatives of the Emperor, and to seek to purify his own court, which had become a hot-bed of corruption. He unfortunately underrated the difficulties of the task. A traitor was amongst his confidants, set there by the Empress Dowager, and the intention was revealed. In a case of this sort the Dowager Empress was capable of striking effectively; she anticipated, by a few hours, the plan of the Emperor, and the former, instead of relegating his adopted son in the obscurity she deserved as a slight punishment for his crimes, found himself a close prisoner instead. Whether Kangxi's advisers were, or were not capable of effecting the reforms in the Court their master had planned, may be a moot point. At all events the Dowager's measures were taken so promptly and effectively that the movement was nipp'd in the bud, and the Dowager and her party had the inestimable advantage of being able to tell their own story and put before the Empire a gashed view of the affair. This enabled them to enlist on their side the conservative tendencies of the people at large, and no action was taken through the provinces who sullenly accepted the position. Still the powerful Yangtze Viceroy was by no means satisfied by a change in which they had not been consulted, and took little pains to conceal their disapprobation. The very success of the Dowager Empress raised up jealousies amongst her *enemies*. Li Hung-chang has ambitions of his own, not easily satisfied, and was not pleased when he found himself unopposed by men like Jung-ien, Prince Ching, and his own former protégé, Tung-chi. The following appointments appear in the Government Gazette:—Honourable Francis Henry May, C.M.G., to be Acting Colonial Secretary and Acting Registrar General; Francis Baddeley to be Acting Captain Superintendent of Police, Acting Superintendent of Victoria, Kowloon, and Acting Superintendent of the Fire Brigade; Inspector Alexander G. MacFarlane to be Acting Deputy Superintendent of Police, and Acting Assistant Inspector of the Fire Brigade; Captain Winkfield Brown to be a member of the Legislative Council.

On Friday afternoon the *Isle de France*, one of the Spanish prizes captured by the Amirs, came to the harbour after undergoing her final trial. The trial was eminently satisfactory, and the vessel will start for the Philippines in about a week. She is now in command of Captain Blackett in command. During the trial, the *Isle de France* was general working of the vessel was carried out by our officers and crew. She steamed out to the south-west of the Lombok Islands, various parts being applied during the voyage. The vessel was not under forced draught, but she was subjected to a very strict speed test, ranging from extreme slow to full power, a speed of a little better than six knots, and the vessel was tested at extreme elevation, extreme pressure, and target practice was made at a range of 1,200 yards. Naval Constructor Hobson and Lieutenant Commander Bergsma constituted the Board of Inspection. Mr. W. C. Jack was present on behalf of the Dutch Company.

The following is the gist of a telegram received at Shanghai on the 5th inst. from Peking by members of the Reform Party there:—Since the receipt by the Taung Yam of such a large number of protests from his provinces against the appointment of an heir apparent to the late Tung-chi's Throne, ignoring the eight heir, Kangxi Hsu, his Majesty seems to be treated with more consideration. The Reform Party, however, congratulates herself that she did not follow the advice of Ching and his faction in accepting this blind the so-called resignation of Kangxi Hsu and placing the six-year old son of Prince Tuan in the Throno. It has shown her also that the country is still faithful to the Manchu dynasty in the person of Kangxi Hsu. It would be good policy, therefore, to be hard upon Kangxi, but to be lenient upon the others. In his letter to the Emperor, he has said that he has no objection to Kangxi, but should he be an obstacle to his restoration, he should be allowed to continue, but his son should be allowed to continue in his place. She also, in her anxiety, gave of yielding so much that the fixed idea of her mind, the final deposition, and final murder of the Emperor, were decided on. Even the most galvanized of the Chinese Empire was for the moment galvanized into what looked like opposition. The foreign ministers, or at least those representing the cause of order—Germany, America, and Great Britain, whose services were sometimes useful when France or Russia asked a little too much, protested, and positions, very humbly worded indeed, but not to be altogether despised came tumbling in from the provinces. Li Hung-chang with his mind, the final deposition, and final murder of the Emperor were decided on. 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taken up the post of Viceroy in Canton I am pretty well convinced that the thief and robbers are a source of great injury to the welfare of the people; therefore it is necessary that I should appoint competent officials to the different places to hunt them down for the preservation of peace and good order. I must use all possible means and lose no time to raise money and soldiers to attain to my aim and end. As to the request of despatching the Commandant Cheangyoushi, with troops to station there, and sending gunboats for cruising, I should have granted it; but as the commandant has not yet succeeded in destroying the brigands in the district of Saichow, the forces under him are not sufficient for that purpose. As to sending the gunboats I find that since the braves has been reduced, most of the oars, ropes and other things are rotten and useless; consequently I am thinking of having them replaced. Even if I were to send them now they are not strong enough to equalize the force of the robbers. So, taking all the circumstances into consideration, I have to delay for a little time before I can take any effective step. I have given orders to the General Kwang-Yih and Chung-Yih together with the Commandant Cheang, to be prepared to go and make a trial, and in case of urgency I shall send a large body of troops. Let the provincial judge, the magistrates and garrisons take notice."

## OFFICIAL CALLS.

On the 8th inst. H.E. the Viceroy Li Hung Chang went to made returned official calls to all the Consuls in Shanghai in a long procession, preceded by flag bearers, gongs and a regiment of soldiers drilled after foreign fashion. H.E. was in a chair carried by eight bearers, followed by his secretary and interpreter and a long retinue, and the rear was brought up by cavalry.

## A BIG FIRE.

On the night of the 7th inst. at about 3 o'clock, a big fire took place in the city, which lasted four hours. Between two and three hundred houses were destroyed. As the season was dry and there was a northerly wind blowing and no water available, the fire rapidly spread and covered several streets.

## HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

The following is the report of the governing directors for the year ending the 31st December, 1899, for presentation to the shareholders at the fourteenth ordinary annual general meeting of the Company, to be held at the registered offices of the Company, 38 and 40, Queen's Road Central, at noon, on Monday, the 10th February, 1900.

To the shareholders of Humphreys Estate and Finance Company, Limited.

Guillemin.—We beg to lay before you our report and balance sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1899.

The net profit for that period, including \$519.03 brought forward from last account, amounts to \$32,373.83; out of which we propose to pay a dividend of 5 per cent. for the year and carry forward \$4,873.83 to the credit of new profit and loss account.

The accounts have been audited by Mr. Falton Henderson, who offers himself for re-election.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,

Governing Directors.

Hongkong, 7th February, 1900.

## BALANCE SHEET FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1899.

LIABILITIES	\$ c.
Capital account, 55,000 shares of \$10 each	550,000.00
Balances, 200 of \$1,000 each	200,000.00
Fund for equalization of dividend	25,000.00
Uncollected dividends	277.00
Fixed losses	49,208.60
Cash on deposit	21,942.54
Profit and loss	32,473.83
ASSETS	\$ c.
Amount invested in property	829,626.72
Balances due and accounts receivable	8,181.20
Office furniture	700.00
Cash in Hongkong and Shanghai	
Bank	40,217.10
Cash in hand	76.86
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT	\$ c.
To general charges, Crown rent, fire insurance	7,510.60
To repairs	3,994.50
To interest	13,103.21
To governing directors' and auditor's fees, and allowance for clerks and office rent	3,100.00
To dividend of 5 per cent. on \$50,000.00	27,500.00
To balance to new account	4,873.83
Cr.	\$ c.
By amount carried forward from 1898	10,241.00
By rents	4,353.52
By commission and profits on investments	14,264.22
By transfer fees	125.00
	\$676,801.97

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS.

GERMAN V. ENGLISH AND AMERICAN.

In discussing the question as to how it comes about that the German commercial traveller is so successful in various parts of the world, a correspondent to an American contemporary says—

German commercial travellers are able to sell more goods in South America than those of any other country, because they have a larger stock of patients, and a certain character of the people with whom they deal. When an English or an American drummer strikes a town he goes around among the retail dealers, greets them cordially, pays a few compliments, inquires after their families and mutual friends and discusses other subjects of similar mutual interest for a few moments. Then he asks if they want any goods in his line, and unless they happen to be out of some staple for which there is an active demand they reply in the negative. He offers to show his samples and invites them to call upon him at the hotel or the club where he makes his headquarters. Then he goes on to the next shop, where the scene is repeated, and he may take several hundred orders.

When a German drummer comes to town he wanders into a retail establishment in an indifferent manner, pokes over the goods, inquires where they got this and what they paid for that, and if there are no customers to be served, he offers the merchant a cigar and sits down for a social chat, which usually ends with an invitation to lunch or dine at the club, where he arranges an attractive spread and provides a copious supply of good wines, which is returned by an invitation to dine at the merchant's house. Not a word is said about business at either place. It is merely a friendly exchange of hospitality, which a perfect knowledge of the Spanish language enables the German drummer to make the most of. Not only one merchant, but all the tradesmen whose business is profitable are cultivated in this way, and they meet the diplomatic drummer in the presence of each other at the clubrooms and the residences of each other without the slightest restraint.

Sooner or later the curiosity of the merchant impels him to ask the drummer's business, and it is told that he is selling a certain line of goods which are probably of no particular interest to him. This stimulates his curiosity instead of satisfying it, and by his own volition, without any urging or even an invitation from the drummer, within a few days he is examining the samples and giving large orders for goods. Meantime the drummer maintains an outward indifference, but puts the merchant under obligations to him by social attentions and appropriate presents to the members of his family. They are friends, and enemies rather than salesmen and customers, and when the drummer leaves town every merchant of importance will accompany him to the steamer and toast his health and happiness and his early return with a bottle of champagne.

In several long journeys in South America I have always noticed that when a German commercial traveller comes aboard a departing steamer he is invariably accompanied by a group of friends, but English and American drummers never have any one to see them off except their fellow-countrymen."

## EXPORT CARGO.

Per steamer *Courier*, sailed on the 3rd January. For London:—5 cases bambooware, 10 cases essential oil, 1 case tank, 9 cases soy, 129 cases blackwoodware, 142 rolls mats, 79 cases chinaware, and 250 rolls matting. For Rotterdam:—5 cases jar covers, 10 packages sundries, 15 packages rattanware, and 1 case.

## UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS!

## DR. SCHLOSSER.

## SURGEON CHIROPODIST.

## 3 DUNDELL STREET, HONGKONG.

Has fixed his Departure from here for

SATURDAY,

the 24th February, positively last. Delay

OPINION OF THE PRESS.

(From the "Bangkok Times.")

DR. SCHLOSSER, the well-known

Surgeon Chiropractor, is an historical charac-

ter, has at least attended professionally a

number of crowned heads. He possesses thou-

sands of autographs and letters from

people that "was read about in print." General

J. A. Garfield, late President of the U.S.

being one of them, the Viceroy of India

being another. Many Officers of the Indian

Army have testified in writing to his skill,

among others Lieutenant General Mans-

field Clarke and the Chief Civil Surgeon in

India, all declaring that his operations

were painless and performed in a few minutes.

(From the "Madras Mail.")

From one who has been recently operated

on by DR. SCHLOSSER, we hear that

removal of Corns is done painlessly and quickly.

As he removes the Corn by the root, the Cure

is also permanent.

(From the "Rangoon Gazette.")

DR. SCHLOSSER is a specialist in

all kinds of affections affecting the Feet, and has

won quite a name for himself for the efficacious

method in which he has conquered all sorts of

Corns, hard or soft, down from the feet of

Royalty to those of much humbler rank.

People who have spent much and suffered more

should now avail themselves of the opportunity

of having these most irritating and painful

excesses removed once for all, and without

the least pain or inconvenience.

(From the "Egyptian Gazette," Alexandria.)

DR. SCHLOSSER, who left such a good

reputation both in Alexandria and Cairo, when

he visited those Cities last year, has just re-

turned to Egypt after a successful visit to

Constantinople. Doubtless many of our

readers suffer from Corns, and these will be

grateful to learn M. SCHLOSSER's mode of

treating the same is permanent and painless,

without bleeding, in a single operation extracting

the root of the Corn, allowing the patient

to put on his Boots and walk away immediately

afterwards without the least pain or incon-

venience. We have seen testimonials received

from DR. SCHLOSSER's most distinguished

patients, including some well known inhabitants

of Alexandria and Cairo, whom he has succeeded in

completely curing of their Corns.

3 DUNDELL STREET, Hongkong:

Room No. 11, First Floor.

Will leave Hongkong positively

SATURDAY, 24TH FEBRUARY,

last Delay.

Consulting from 9 A.M. till 5 P.M.

N.B.—No professional connection with anyone

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G. SCOTT CRANSTON,

Manager.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1900. [216]

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Hongkong, 16th May, 1899. [25]

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Hongkong, 21st April, 1897. [9]

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Hongkong, 16th November, 1899. [1378]

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From early March.

**A**FURNISHED HOUSE on Upper Levels, 6 Rooms, Drying Room, Garden, and Tennis Court. Fine Situation.  
Apply to **E.**  
Care of Offices of this Paper.  
Hongkong, 8th February, 1900. [459]

## TO LET.

**H**ARFORD.—MAGAZINE GAP.  
Apply to **THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO. LTD.**  
Hongkong, 27th October, 1899. [161]

## TO LET.

**N**O. 3. CASTLE ROAD.  
Apply to **TSANG HON CHQ.**  
Care of Messrs. BRADLEY & CO's Compradores  
Office.  
Hongkong, 18th January, 1900. [270]

## TO LET.

**C**LOVELLY.—  
**A**SIX-ROOMED HOUSE, with GARDEN and Two GRASS TENNIS COURTS, near the Peak Road.  
Apply to **HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE CO., LTD.**  
Hongkong, 20th January, 1900. [593]

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**N**O. 1. GOUGH HILL, PEAK.  
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Hongkong, 27th January, 1900. [367]

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**A**PARTMENTS at KOWLOON, with Board. Suitable for married couples or single gentlemen. Tennis Court.  
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Isidore, Kowloon.  
Hongkong, 17th June, 1898. [62]

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**C**OMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOMS, with Board.  
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Hongkong, 1st January, 1892.

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Onoda Cement Company.  
Imperial Government Paper Mills.  
**MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,**  
M. FUJII,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 19th August, 1899. [12743]

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**C**H. A. S. H. E. I. D. S. E. C. K. & CHAMPAGNE, 1893 WHITE SEAL  
\$38.00.....per case of 1 dozen quarts  
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Hongkong, 5th May, 1899. [140]

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## Hongkong, 9th January, 1900. [182]

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Hongkong, 1st April, 1898. [483]

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Hongkong, 17th M<sup>o</sup> 1900. [1353]

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